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Iowa College, Williams, 4; Cornell University, University of Illinois, Johns Hopkins, Leland Stanford, Jr., Tufts, Wisconsin, 3; Bates, Colby, Cornell College, Kansas State, Knox, Minnesota, Northwestern, Vermont, Washington and Jefferson, Wesleyan (Conn.), 2; Antioch, Berlin, Central, Chicago, Depauw, Denison, Dickinson, Earlham, Emory, Fordham, Georgetown College, Georgetown University, Holy Cross, Illinois College, Indianapolis, Iowa University, Iowa Wesleyan, Leipzig, Mass. Inst. Technology, Miami, Middlebury, Mt. Allison, New Brunswick, College City of New York, Oxford, Pomona, Richmond, Trinity, Western Reserve, Wooster, 1. There are at present in the School nine Law School graduates, of whom seven have received also an academic degree, representing the following Law Schools: Cincinnati, Highland Park, Indiana, Iowa University, Kansas City, Kings College (Windsor), Washington and Lee (2).

A CORRECTION. — It has been brought to our attention that a review of "Trade Union Law and Cases," in 15 HARVARD LAW REVIEW at page 81, is susceptible of misinterpretation. We there said: "As the authors state, the book is not intended to be a legal treatise, but rather a working guide and manual for any one who has occasion to know and act on the present English law as to trade unions." Mr. Cohen, to whom the larger part of the volume is to be attributed, takes exception to our statement that "the book is not intended to be a legal treatise," and infers that we regarded the book as not intended for use by lawyers. Such was not our meaning. It was rather that the book was not a *treatise*, in the sense of being an exhaustive theoretical discussion, but was merely a working manual or compilation of cases for the use of "*any one* who has occasion to know and act on the English law as to trade unions," including lawyers as well as laymen. The correction of any misapprehension as to our estimate of the book is gladly made.

THE AMERICAN EXTENSION OF THE DOCTRINE OF DEDICATION. — Originally the rights which could be acquired by dedication at common law in England and America were limited to easements of way over roads and bridges. See *Baker v. Johnston*, 21 Mich. 319; *Post v. Pearsal*, 22 Wend. (N. Y.) 425. But in America the doctrine of dedication has been extended to parks and cemeteries. *Commonwealth v. Bowman*, 3 Pa. St. 202; *Redwood Cemetery Association v. Bandy*, 93 Ind. 246. This extension has had different lines of development. Cases where the parks were of an ornamental nature and so small as to be regarded as mere widenings of the roads, readily came to be regarded as within the rule. See *State v. Wilkinson*, 2 Vt. 480. But the broadening of the rule so as to include cemeteries and large parks appears to have arisen from a misconception of the case of *Pawlett v. Clark*, 9 Cranch (U. S. Sup. Ct.) 292. In that case land was conveyed for the purpose of establishing a church, but no existing grantee was named in the deed. The grant was given effect on an anomalous doctrine applying only to grants for the foundation of a church, according to which the fee may be in abeyance until the grantee comes into existence. The court went on to say, however, that the familiar case of the dedication of public streets and highways was similar to that which they were considering. In